

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 35 and 37 Fourteenth Street.

FREW & CAMPBELL,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1879.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travelers, can have THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER mailed to them, postpaid, for 65 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The depression in trade in the North of England is resulting in the emigration of a great number of working people to this country. The English emigrants, it is needless to say, are of the best that we could have, and the more of them that come to our shores the better.

St. Louis has reasonably organized a charity as novel as it is worth copying—an ice mission. The *Globe-Democrat* suggested the idea in the local interests of the Grant boom, and there has been a liberal response in the way of subscriptions. The police are given tickets to distribute among the deserving sick and poor, which are accepted by the retail ice dealers and finally redeemed by funds placed in the hands of the Chief of Police.

The Buford Case Now Going on in Kentucky.

The defense of Col. Thomas Buford, the Kentuckian who shot down and killed Judge Elliott, of the Supreme Court of the State, is insanity. It has been foreshadowed in a pamphlet prepared by a legal friend of the Buford family, and circulated extensively in Oregon, where the trial is in progress. The pamphlet records enough acts of insanity on the part of Buford, from early boyhood to old age, to have kept him confined in a lunatic asylum, one would think, all the time. He came from a family in which insanity was common. His father gave evidences of mental derangement in his old age. Three of his eleven brothers and sisters were confined at one time as lunatics in the Woodford home. "One of his sisters," says the pamphlet, "was in the habit of escaping from the paternal mansion in a perfectly nude condition, and taking long walks in the public highway before she could be arrested and returned home; and she would often appear at the breakfast table dressed in nothing but a sheet or blanket, push the dishes aside, and devour her meal lying prone upon the table." Thomas himself began to exhibit his aberration early in life, and they continued until late.

He used to ride to mill in winter in his shirt; attempted with his revolver to persuade a young lady to marry him; had many violent personal altercations and shooting scrapes; and on one occasion stopped a railroad train and detained all the passengers until they raised a purse of \$50 to compensate him for a milch cow killed on the previous day. The pamphlet cites these and many other circumstances to support his theory of insanity, and concludes:

"Who that knew Tom Buford in his lucid intervals before the lawsuit began to go against him, and has heard him uniformly give utterance to sentiments characteristic of a noble, true-hearted, and chivalrous gentleman; heard him denounce wrong and cruelty in all forms, and especially the unutterably vile and unpardonable meanness of the assassin who takes every advantage of his enemy, or the object of his hatred, to perpetrate a hideous crime—who, we say, that knew Thomas Buford's real self, and when not completely metamorphosed by his hereditary insanity, can doubt for one moment that he was hopelessly insane, utterly non compos mentis when, in the act of proffering a friendly civility, he jerked up his gun and killed an unsuspecting Judge of the Court of Appeals—one with whom he had never on friendly terms, and one, too, who professed to have acted as his best friend in that high tribunal?"

All there is to say is this, that if Tom Buford was insane, it is surprising that he never sought to hurt his friends, nor, in a lucid interval, did a single noble or disinterested action. The account of him which has been furnished by the friendly pamphleteer only seems to show that he was a man of violent temper, badly brought up in youth, and possibly too much addicted to whisky.

BUSINESS MEMORANDA.

Fire Insurance—Gen. Fremont's Scheme—The Dun & Co.'s Statistics.

The Augusta, Ga., cotton factory has just paid a dividend of eight per centum. Out of 75 New York fire insurance companies all but 13 showed a decrease in the market value of their stock July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1879, and in ten cases this depreciation amounted to one-third and in ten to one-fourth the value of the stock two years ago.

Gen. Fremont's scheme for turning the waters of the Colorado into the desert basin of California and Arizona is lauded at by Gen. Stoneman, who says:

It would take a river 1,000 feet wide and 10 feet deep, running at the rate of five miles per hour, two hundred years to fill the basin; and after it was filled it would require a river 250 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and running at the rate of five miles an hour, to compensate for evaporation.

The task seems worthy of the genius even of Capt. Eads, who would figure the thing out on paper, perhaps, if he could only raise a heavy debt in the desert.

With regard to the future there is only one cause for anxiety among the commercial classes. What shall be done with the masses of silver dollars the Treasury is accumulating?—*New York Financial Chronicle*.

According to Dun & Co.'s statistics, there were in the last quarter 4,058 failures in the United States, or 1,767 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1878. The amount of liabilities now is \$35,778,300. There was \$130,822,700. This shows a decrease of nearly one-half. If we make a comparison in respect to large cities the result is equally striking. For instance, in New York in 1878 there were 424 failures with liabilities of \$23,393,412; in 1879 there were 308, with liabilities of \$8,730,677. In Philadelphia in 1878 there were 135 with \$5,402,406; in 1879 there were 112 with \$1,691,416. In Boston in 1878 there were 175 with \$3,856,553; in 1879 there were 90 with \$2,504,900. Two encouraging conclusions are to be drawn from these figures: (1) What may be called the old and disastrous business has gone on toward complete liquidation; (2) what may be called the new business is going forward more safely on a firmer foundation.

As well behaved factory girl who wishes to rise in the social scale would do well to save up her wages for a trip to the banks of the Merrimack River. About 60 per cent of the workers there are of foreign birth, only about 40 per cent are

American born, and it is worthy of remark that of the latter only 4.6 per cent of the males, and 4.2 per cent of females are unable to read and write, while among the foreign born 17 per cent of the males and 23 per cent of the females are illiterate. But take even the worst of these figures, and how immensely superior it is to what would be found in any of our own factories!—*Glasgow Herald*.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF THE WAR.

The Attempt to Utilize Indians as Soldiers.

WHEELING, July 17, 1879.

Editors Intelligencer:

In your editorial this morning, "How the Rebellion Was Put Down," embodying the statistical table showing the number of troops furnished by the different States and the per cent as to proportions, you say:

"When the roll call is made up it appears that the Indian territory exceeds all the rest of the Union in the ratio of Union troops to the total population. The figures are so startling as to prompt inquiry as to the possibility of nearly one-half of the entire number is too large a share of any people to go to war. Either all of the Indian tribes are included, or else the aggregate of troops is multiplied by ten per cent."

As to the number of troops furnished by the Indian Territory you are probably correct in saying "the aggregate of the troops are multiplied by ten." The writer served in the same army with these men through the whole of their service, and from personal knowledge can state that the whole number of troops raised in that Territory was their regiment of mounted infantry, the First commanded by Col. S. H. Wallace, of Michigan, the Second by Col. John Ritchie, of Kansas, (one of "old John Brown's men") in Kansas in 1850, the Third by Col. Wm. Phillips, of Kansas, a member of the last Congress from that State, and in 1861 the Fourth by Col. John Smith, of Kansas, a member of the last Congress from the New York Tribune.

The first regiment was composed of eight companies of Creeks and two of Seminoles, all full bloods. The second and third were of Cherokees, full bloods and half breeds, together with a few white men who had settled on the lands of these Indians adopted their mode of life, and were, in fact, a part of them.

In addition to those I have named there were probably four or five companies of men from the Cherokee nation serving in Kansas regiments. The second and third Kansas cavalry, and I think the fifth have each one or more companies of Indians, but the total number of men furnished by the Territory was not more than outside to exceed 5,500 instead of 55,000 as stated in your table.

These Indians are not of the "untutored savage" class, but are to all intents and purposes civilized, living as do our own farmers and ranchmen on the frontier. They devoted principally to agriculture and stock raising, a large minority of them being well educated.

Early in 1862 there was an expedition made in crossing the wider Indians of the frontier, and a full regiment of 1,000 naked, painted, shaved-headed Ojagies were brought from their reservation and introduced into the service with a full complement of officers, the field and staff officers being white men, and the line officers being the principal and subordinate chiefs of the tribe, headed by old Chetoph, their head chief, (I could give the English translation of his name, but I fear you would not publish it). The regiment was determined to go with his "young men." The regular uniform was issued to them but never having worn anything of the kind a grand "pow-wow" was called, which resulted in their giving to the squaws the entire uniform except the great knife drawers, which they utilized by cutting off the legs and using the remainder for breech-clouts, and thus accoutred went with the other troops under Col. Wm. Wier, of Kansas, into the Indian Territory to drive out the rebel Indians under Albert Pike and Stand-waite, a rebel Cherokee. The morning after the first engagement, in which artillery was used, not an Ojagie was to be found in camp but old Chetoph, who was too sick to go with them, but accounted for their absence by saying, "my young men no like 'em, white man fight em, heap seash too many, and go way off hunt buffalo, come back some time maybe so 'my 'd-know."

Yours,

AND OF THE FRONTIER.

HAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Petroleum Output—Daily Production Over 55,000 Barrels.

Stowell's Petroleum Reporter for July 15, containing all statistics for June, 1879, does not afford much consolation for persons interested in petroleum. A most discouraging feature lies in the enormous daily production of 55,105 barrels against 40,775 barrels for the same time in 1878. Other statistics are given as follows: Total production in June, 1879, 1,653,150 barrels. Daily average for the month, 55,105 barrels; daily average increase in June 2,793 barrels. And the average daily production of the new wells in June was 25.3 barrels. The average daily production of all the wells for the month was 9.10 barrels. The number of producing wells at the close of June was 11,232, being an increase in June of 179; the number of drilling wells completed in June was 330, against 402 in May; the number of drilling wells was 384, being 76 less than in May; the number of rigs up was 361, being a decrease in June of 30; the number of dry holes developed was 15, being an increase in June of 7.

The shipments in June out of the producing regions, were 37,845 barrels more than the preceding month. The total shipments of crude, and refined reduced to crude equivalent, by railroad, river and pipes to various points, was 1,309,314 barrels. Of this amount Pittsburgh took 207,887 barrels.

The stock in the producing regions has been increased during the month 238,836 barrels, making the total stock at the close of the month 7,240,050 barrels, and is held by pipe companies, tankers and operators. The amount of stock in the Pennsylvania producing regions on June 30, 1879, was 5,078,189 barrels, and on the 30th of June, 1879, it was 7,240,050 barrels, making an increase for the year of 2,162,401 barrels.

The increased production is entirely in the northern or Bradford regions, which has been stimulated by the ease and certainty of obtaining oil, coupled with the small expense of producing it after the well is completed, as nearly all the wells in this field flow, which leaves the machinery free for the operator to use in drilling new wells. Dry holes are comparatively rare, except now and then a wild cat extending the territory or defining its limits.

Encouragement to Mutton Eating.

The Chicago Live Stock Journal thinks that mutton is too much neglected as an article of food, saying:

"Americans are not mutton eaters to any degree as they are beef and pork eaters. There is a good demand for mutton or lamb, but it is a comparatively limited one. At the great live stock markets, as Chicago, where there are receipts of thousands of cattle and of hogs, there are but few muttons of any size. In many large meat markets mutton is rarely to be seen. There has been gain in this direction; mutton is eaten more commonly than was the case a few years ago; there is an increasing appreciation of good quality in the flesh of mutton, and there has been in the flesh of the ox. But the best interests of American sheep raising would be much advanced if the mass of people could be induced to become habitual mutton eaters, as they now are beef or pork consumers. Reliance upon wool as the only source of profit in sheep raising is to be considered a thing of the past in all the old-established portions of the country. No rapid change of habit in such matters is to be expected; but sheep growers can help—

first, by having sheep of good quality with which to supply whatever demand exists; second, by themselves practicing what they preach, and by encouraging the butchers in the neighboring town or village to keep muttons in their shops, and call the attention of their customers to it.

"The export demand for American sheep is very encouraging. In 1878, the United States and Canada shipped 84,000 sheep to Great Britain—almost as large a number as was that of the cattle exported. Since the restrictions placed on the exportation of live fat cattle to Great Britain, the number of sheep sent over is much greater than that of cattle. Thus the arrival at Liverpool of the first week in May was 370 cattle, 2,308 sheep and 1,059 pigs. The same week 1,529 carcasses of mutton were landed at Liverpool."

Belaire.

There is to be a meeting at City Hall, Saturday evening, to decide as to whether county seat matters shall be put into politics by Belaire, whether there shall be a ticket put forward by Belaire having no reference to politics, but in favor of Belaire being the county seat.

Miss Annie Kirkpatrick will spend some time visiting friends near Cameron, W. Va.

Miss Allie Cunningham is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bonar, near Mountsview.

Apples and tomatoes are not in sufficient supply to equal the demand. Raspberries are almost entirely done, and blackberries are just beginning to come. Some of the potatoes raised in the neighborhood are magnificent specimens of tubers.

The Belaire Independent relates how two medical young men of Belaire played a trick on another young man signing his name to a note asking a father's permission to pay his addresses to his daughter. Another chapter might be added to this, telling how the same young men, or perhaps only one of them, wrote, wrote invitations to a picnic on the Fourth and signed the names of three young men as a committee. Some of those invited went only to get no picnic there, while others, who themselves really waited till late to go to any other picnic for some one to come after their baskets. Put the two actions together and can anything much meaner be imagined?

Every day or so some one starts a report that three or four persons have died the night before or the day before, and then wonders why so many are dying. Such reports have been started so often lately that we are all weary of them. The fact is that there were all true we would have a worse mortality than during the plague.

A match game of base ball will be played in South Belaire next Saturday between the Stars of Gravel Hill and the Cassels of South Belaire.

Two young men who went in swimming Wednesday evening at Gravel Hill, had their clothes knotted up and hidden away while they were in the water. Not liking the prospect of having a cold night of it for sleeping, they made a search that was finally successful, and after some serious thoughts of trying Alexander's method of untying knots, managed to get their clothes straightened out. One of them, after all, had to come away without his hat.

A Partial Blockade.

Of the main avenue for escape of refuse from the human system is a truly subversive of regularity among the other organs. Let constipation become chronic, and leaving out the imminent danger of inflammation of the bowels and their total obstruction occurring, it is almost certain to ensure, the liver is liable to become engorged, the blood and urine are poisoned by the bile, which also vitiates the juices of the stomach, and other unpleasant consequences follow. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a prime tonic alternative, prevents or remedies these results and their cause, as the case may require, and is also a powerful purgative, never the infirmities of age, and is a pleasant appetizer.

MARRIED.

MANSBARGER-DUVAL.—On Thursday, July 18, 1879, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. D. Williams, Mr. EDWARD S. MANSBARGER and Miss R. J. DUVAL, both of this city.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AND CASKETS.

ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, &c.

No Charge for Hearse. Hacks, &c., at Lowest Rates.

ZINK & MOREHEAD.

FURNITURE AND CARPET ROOMS.

1117 MAIN STREET.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

DEPARTURES OF TRAINS—WHEELING TIME.

B. & O. R. R. 8:45 10:30 10:55

Cent. O. Div. 8:00 9:00 11:15

W. P. & B. Div. 5:30 5:50 6:40 6:50

Gov. & Pitt. 6:10 11:00 8:00 8:50

P. C. & S. L. 7:00 7:37 6:02

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

B. & O. R. R. 9:00 9:30 10:55

Cent. O. Div. 11:00 8:20 7:15

W. P. & B. Div. 10:25 6:05 7:00 6:50

Gov. & Pitt. 12:25 6:40 8:30 9:30

P. C. & S. L. 8:22 11:23 7:37

Trifling Accommodation.—This train runs between Wheeling and Gravel Hill.

Daily except Sunday—Newark Accommodation.

Between Wheeling and Gravel Hill.

The day passes backward and forward between Gravel Hill and Belaire, stopping when required at Sherman, House, Sharville, West Wheeling and Gravel Hill.

TIME TABLE.

ELM GROVE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, April 18, 1879, the cars will run as follows: Cars will leave the city (corner Market and Seventh streets) and arrive at Elm Grove at 10:10 A. M.

10:10 A. M. 10:15 A. M. 2:15 P. M. 6:15 P. M.

6:35 10:35 2:35 6:35

7:35 11:35 3:35 7:35

8:35 12:35 4:35 8:35

9:35 1:35 5:35 9:35

Sundays excepted.

THE GREATEST MEDICINE OF THE AGE!

KRAFT'S

Diarrhoea Compound!

Never Known to Fail in a Single Case.

Testimonials from the most prominent citizens everywhere.

Kraft's Diarrhoea Compound

is guaranteed to cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, &c., or the money refunded.

Physicians, Lawyers, Clergymen, Mechanics, Merchants and Missionaries to foreign lands, testify to the wonderful cures performed by

Kraft's Diarrhoea Compound!

Keep it in your house, you may need it at any time. Take it with you when you travel.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

R. A. McCABE & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Wheeling, West Va.

Proprietors.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

I have a lot of House-furnishing Tinware, of all kinds, which, being out of my line, I will sell CHEAP.

By BUYING

AMERICAN BAKING POWDER.

Purity and excellence combined.

Sold by the best dealers.

JACOB SNYDER,

NO. 1405 MAIN STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND—A NEWFOUNDLAND PUP. Owner can have same, by paying charges, at 510 Main St.

WANTED—INFORMATION IN REGARD to the whereabouts of Alex. W. Lowe, who was last seen in Wheeling about 7 o'clock on the evening of July 4th. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 140 pounds; has a heavy black mustache, very dark hair and complexion, and had on his last outfit a suit of dark clothing, and two heavy iron boots. Any information in regard to him will be gratefully received by his wife, Jennie Lowe, 1116 Chapline St., Wheeling, W. Va.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Joseph T. Weston and William C. List, under the firm name of Norton & List, has been dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm will please present them at an early day for adjustment.

Wm. C. List, J. T. Weston.

WHEELING, July 17, 1879.

WELCOME CARPET SWEEPERS.

Sweep the carpets nice and clean, and without making any dust. For sale by

NESBITT & BRO.,

1112 Market Street.

GROUPE SUITS.

Neatest Parlor Furniture

that is made. NO TWO PICES ALIKE.

FRIEND & SON, 1063 Main Street.

GRAND TEMPERANCE PICNIC AT

HORN BROOK'S BEAUTIFUL PARK,

SATURDAY, JULY 19TH, 1879,

under the auspices of Mount Hall Union, N. C. T. U.

A splendid string band has been hired for the occasion. Refreshments furnished on the grounds. Cars will run at all hours.

By order of COMMITTEE.

UNDERTAKING.

Coffins and Caskets, all sizes and styles; Shrouds, Crape and Gloves, Best Hearse and Hacks furnished. Calls promptly answered from our warehouse, No. 1109 Main St., and 2308 Jacob, 8th Ward.

ARRENT & CO.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS

Panel Pictures, Velvet Frames, Easels, Etc.,

at W. S. HUTCHINS' Art and Music Store, 1221

Market street.

COLUMBUS WATCHES—

Columbus Watches!

American Watches!

Swiss Watches!

At greatly reduced prices. These Columbus

Watches are very desirable, being superior

time-keepers and beautiful works of art.

FOR SALE BY

C. P. BROWN,

51 TWELFTH STREET.

ap25

LUKE FITTON,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER & STEAM FITTER,

NO. 1416 MAIN STREET.

Has just received a new lot of the best

GUM HOSE.

Warranted. Also, the latest patent GAS COOKING

STOVE. For sale cheap.

All orders promptly attended to.

ap25

Notice to Dry

Goods Buyers!

You can save money by Buying for

Cash. You can save money by

Buying now. You can save

money by Buying of

J. S. RHODES & CO.

Our Stock of Staple Goods, Muslins, Calicoes, Flannels, &c., is double that of any

house in the city. We are selling them at

these hot days at old prices, which is

less than they can be bought for in New York.

\$10,000 Worth of Black

and Fancy Silks,

Which have advanced 25 per cent in New

York. We are selling at old prices